[CONTINUED FROM FIRST PAGE.] their own local offices, and the citizens North are entitled to discharge the duties of offices in their section, but the offices at large should be filled from all sections in proportion to population. If the experience of the past is worth anything, it certainly affords no ground for gloomy apprehensions on the part of Southern gentlemen, and no reason for a dissolution of the Union. But I go further. If the North should hereafter claim their share of consider ation in these matters-and I hope they wil have spirit enough to do that-Southern gentlemen cannot complain, unless they can show that they have a divine right to the "first places." Any right, founded on any superior capacity or intelligence, I trust they will not urge upon us at the present day. It will be observed that the distinguished gentleman, to whom I have referred, considers a participation in the Government of the country, by the octant matter. So do I. To take the Govern-ment from the King of Great Britain, and to

Taxation has ever been regarded with jeal-ousy by the Anglo Saxon. Charles 1 at has been said, lost his head by the levy of a twee-

basis of representation. The North contended that the Government should be one of free people exclusively, and that the representation Congress should be based wholly upon free population. The South, however, succeeded in obtaining a compromise, by which three-fifths of the slaves are added to the whole numher of free persons in the several slaveholding. Two bundred pairs of shoes \$175 annual supply of hats. \$100 annual representative population. As an equivalent for this convession of the North States, as the "representative population." As an equivalent for this concession of the North, the South consented to prescribe in the Constitution, that direct taxes, when laid should be apportioned among the States in the same manner as representatives. The equivalent, however, has proved to the North wholly fallamanner as representatives. The equivalent, however, has proved to the North wholly fallacious. But four comparatively inconsiderable taxes have been laid since the adoption of the Four hundred gallons of molasses. Constitution. "The slaveholding States," in the language of another, "have enjeyed the benefits of this Compromise, without feeling

any of its burdens."

The slave basis of representation is equal to some twenty-four Congressional constituencies, and how much has been received by the Government in direct taxes! McGregor, in his Progress of America, puts down the whole been little resort to direct taxation, but when resorted to the South have had comparatively few slaves for which to be taxed. In 1798, the period of the first direct tax, the slaves enumerated, for purposes of taxation, amounted to only 393,219. But when the subject comes up again, the South will find the North for direct taxation, and itself against it, whatever has been said upon the subject to the contrary notwithstanding.
Mr. Carter, (in his seat.) That is true.

Mr. SMART. It is proper that I should allude to another fact, immediately connected with this subject. In 1836, an act of Congress was passed, depositing the surplus revenue with the States; and about \$27,000,000 were actually distributed to the several States, in proportion to their respective representation Senate and House of Representatives. was money in the Treasury of the United States, and was distributed according to rep-presentation, while we were collecting revenue, from 1st July, 1841, to 30th of June, 1851; ot according to representation, but upon a than to the North. The money was collected by one rule, and distributed by another. The distribution to the South was undoubtedly greater than their contributions. They re-ceived, by this act of Government, more money. in virtue of their slave basis of representation. than they ever paid in direct taxes. It will be seen therefore, that, under the compromise of taxation and representation," they have never sacrificed a dollar; that they have obtained the advantage of slave representation without any equivalent. For some thirty-five years, no serious effort has been made by the North to resort to this constitutional mode of taxation. During all this time the slaves to be enumerated, for the purpose of taxation. have numbered from 2.000,000 to 3,000,000. Here, sir, is a clearly constitutional right which might be made to fall heavily upon the South and no resort to it for the last thirty-ave years Does this look like Northern ag-

facts are far more important for a thinking people. Thus much for direct taxation. A word of indirect taxation. The expense of collection of duties upon imports and ton-nage in the North has been exhibited as an instance of Northern oppression! This view of the subject has been taken without any regard to the amount of revenue collected in the tree States. Let us see how the matter stands. hold in my hand a statement showing the and the expenses of collection from 1791 to 1859, as appears by McGregor's Progress of America and from a statement kindly fur nished me by the Secretary of the Treasury. respectfully ask for it the attention of the

Expense of collection

Amount of revenue in free States Amount of revenue in slave States
Expense of collection in free States
Expense of collection in slave States

It will be seen by these figures that the South have collected only about one-fourth of the whole duties on imports and tonnage. In fine, sir, the expense of collecting one hundred dollars in the South has been nearly double that of collecting the same sum in the North. These facts, when thus presented without any sophis try, really furnish our Southern friends, being judges, with no just cause of complaint. But to lay and collect taxes, duties, imposts,

and excises, is one of the most important acts of sovereignty. If the power of taxation has been abused, and generally wielded against the interests and wishes of our Southern friends, I admit it may be a just cause of complaint on their part. It is impossible, Mr. Chairman, for me to go into the effects of all the tariff acts upon all sections of the Union. I do not propose to do that. But there are some facts going to show that in this matter the North have not committed substantial aggressions against the South. I know, sir, it is believed by many in the South, that posed by many that a majority of the South ave scarcely ever voted for the revenue laws under which we have lived; but if it be found, upon investigation, that a majority of the South North in this matter. In the House Journal may be found the yeas

and nays upon twenty-one tariff acts, and of these a majority of the Southern members have voted for twelve, and against only nine. I hold in my hand the votes of Southern mem-

ers upon	these	net	. 1	hey	141	e a	8	follov	Ws :
		CONTRACTOR OF	TA HARMAN					Year.	Nays.
Tariff of			1790					29	3
17	March		1791					7	19
- 11	May	2,	1791				8	11	15
16.5	March		1797	1				27	11
- 11	July	8.	1797					14	31
100	March	26.	1804					47	00
1977	March	27.	1804			6		27	20
1	July	1.	1812	7 10				41	15
44	July	29.	1813	-				44	21
	April	27.	1816			-		25	38
16	April	20;	1818			-	÷	-10	- 33
	May	22.	1824		12		8	19	70
(88.1	May	19,	1828					17	62
.64	May	24,	1828					44	24
1997	Mag	29	1830				1	65	12
100	July	14.	1832					54	31
44.		207	1833					84	4
- 1			1842		ũ			17	73
300			1846					62	22
	-		1940	. *	-	1	7	94	**

House: and I am confident an investigation of the Journals will show that no tariff, distasteful to the South has remained long on the tatute-book. It is a little striking, sir. that the first tariff, upon which sufficient interest was felt to take the yeas and nays, and the last tariff—the one now on the statute-book—received an overwhelming majority of the Southern vote. It is easy to talk of Northern aggression; but here are facts, and I commend entlemen to a critical examination of them. nce 1833, a period of about nineteen years. we have lived under a tariff voted for by the South, with the exception of some four years But I am aware it is often affirmed by our outhern friends that they pay more than their ast proportion of the revenues of the country. Since 1833, the tariff acts, being to a great ex-

tent the work of the South, with the exception of four years, have not, I am bound to believe contained unjust discriminations against that section. The statements generally made. the benefit of the tariff to the North, of the California ment from the King of Great britain, and the expense of the South, I king of our glorious Revolution. But the decign of our glorious Revolution. Our passive out of the South I king of the South I k

the power—

TO LAY AND COLLECT TAXES, DUTIES DEPOSTS.

Taxation has ever been regarded with jeals only by the Anglo Saxon. Charles I is has been said lost his head by the lery of a recall of that of all the other States, would excessive in the post of the assert of the assert of the following language.

Taxation has ever been regarded with jeals of the Anglo Saxon. Charles I is has been said lost his head by the lery of a recall of that of all the other States, would excessive in the planting of the Anglo Saxon. Charles I is has been said lost his head by the lery of a recall of the other States, would excessive in the planting of the Anglo Saxon. Charles I is has been said lost his head by the lery of a recall of the other States, would excessive in the substituted in the following language.

To LAY AND COLLECT TAXES, DUTIES, DEPOSTS.

Taxation has ever been regarded with jeals of the short of the same of an anti-collection of the same of the same of an anti-collection of the same of the caroline of the same o

account of the management of one of the best plantations in South Carolina. There are upon this plantation two hundred and fifty-four

Calico dress and handkershief for each

assumption of two hundred and fifty-four slaves, exclusive of what is produced on the plantation. I leave gentlemen to examine these items at their leisure, and to ascertain the amount of duties actually paid upon them. | will not pursue this matter further : but I think it is evident, from this illustration, that if our system of taxation is an aggression, it "The Congress shall have power to dispose if our system of taxation is an aggression, it will be found like the aggression of winter, somewhat more searching and rigorous as you go North. I come now to the power

TO ESTABLISH POST OFFICES AND POST ROADS Let us see if there are Southern grievances upon this point. I find, by examination, that there is one post office in the North to eleven hundred free population; and one in the South to about eight hundred free population. Such are the accommodations furnished. And who pays the bills for this branch of the public service! Why, sir, the men, women, and children of the North pay an immense sum for transporting the mails for the benefit of our complaining friends of the South. I ask attention to the following tables, which I have condensed from a statement politely furnished me by th This Post Office Department.

Statement, showing the cost of transportation

			- 1	Cost of Tr	ans.	Net Revenue
Maine		×	100	\$548,693	00	\$684,205 43
New Hampshire	0	+		345,535	00	446,332 8
Vermont -				398,643	00	
Massachusetts			3.	1,226,433	00	2,598,010 6
Rhode Island				102,182	00	308,125 6
Connecticut	×	-	d	531,559	00	
New York .				3,061,489	00	6,745,761 2
New Jersey -			0			479,244 59
Pennsylvania			12	1,684,953	00	3,187,982 6
Ohio	2	-		1,784,936	00	2,007,657 13
Michigan		*		509,885	00	430,597 47
Wall Children College				690,994	00	543,486 96
				1,239,385	00	659,909 17
lowa -				128,578	00	126,332 08
Wisconsin				199,664	00	299,114 44
Minnesota Terri	ito	ry		1,578	00	3,936 18
			SI	3,039,187	00	\$19,723,940 37

Statement, showing the cost of transportation of the United States mails in each slave State, for ten years, from 1st July, 1841, to gression! Rhetoric and oratory may give to 30th June, 1851; also, the net revenue from the winds the complaint of aggression, but the Post Office during the same period, in said

States:						
					Cost of Trans.	Net Revenue.
Delaware			100		\$89,812 00	\$101,632 69
Maryland					1,366,536 00	1.067,798 48
				Ţ,		1,236,203 13
North Caro	lim	4		i,	1,600,270 00	409,518 10
South Caro.	ling		100			693,263 97
						812,576 70
Florida -					374,135 00	128,132 90
Missouri -					697,538 00	586,405 42
Kentucky					1.157,431 00	699,297 05
Tennesseo					798,926 00	515,932 84
Alabama				ī,	1.832,226 00	711,422 02
Mississippi					866,485 00	462,357 99
Louisiana		2	4		529,103 00	965,403 04
Arkansas			-		556,352 00	120,066 29
Texas -		3			334,336 00	88,015 45
					\$14,716.761 00	\$8,601,026 09

It will be seen by this statement, that in period of ten years \$6,000,000 have been paid by the citizens of the North, by the men, women, and children of that section of our country, to transport the Southern mails. From this data I leave gentlemen to calculate the amount paid during the last sixty years.

ACQUISITION OF TERRITORY.

I ask the attention of gentlemen to the action of the Government under the power to acquire and relinquish territory. This power is not expressly granted by the Constitution; but we have on several occasions exercised the right of making territorial acquisitions and relinquishments. These acquisitions have been highly favorable to Southern domination and prosperity. In 1802 we purchased the Territory of Louisiana, and paid for the same the sum of \$15,000,000. In 1819 we purchased Florida, and advanced in eash \$5,000,000. In 1842, from three to five millions of acres of Northern territory were surrendered to Great Britain by the treaty establishing the Northeastern boundary. In 1845 we annexed Texas they have been always injured in the exercise of to the United States. In 1847 we surrendered the power of taxation; and I dare say it is sup- our claim to about one-half of Oregon, extending five degrees on the Pacific. Here are three great acquisitions and two grand relinquish-ments. The acquisitions were all slave terri-tory, and relinquishments free territory. So ern members of this House have voted for a majority of all the tariff acts passed since 1789, I think they are estopped from presenting a bill pense of the North. For these acquisitions our of indictment against the Government of the Government paid from the common Treasury

Total			U						\$30,000,000
exas			ž	*	×	7	3	5	10,000,000
		3.	Э,	-54	-	×		3.	5,000,000
France	14	.60	ă.	÷	560	10	4	65	
	France Spain Fexas	France - Spain - Fexas -	Spain	France	France	France	France	France	France

chase is now free, but by far the larger part of this is waste territory, and of no value. To give a just idea of the benefits derived by the tree and slaveholding States relatively, in consequence of our acquisitions, I ask gentlemen to consider the value of real and personal property, according to the late census, in the States acquired from foreign countries. I hold in my hand an authentic statement, which I

Free States.	Store States.				
California - \$22,131,914 Iowa - 21,436,138	Louisiana - \$227,029,092 Texas - 51,114,488				
Total - \$43,568,052	Florida - 22,033,637 Missouri - 99,129,712 Arkansas - 36,368,765				
	Total - \$435 675.694				

Much complaint has been made by some of ar Southern friends, at the disposition of our Mexican acquisition?" But how is this? Texas is a slaveholding State. California is Utah and New Mexico are open to slavery. This, I believe, is not denied by any one. Henry Clay has stated such to be the fact, and so, I think, Senator Downs has very recently

Our whole acquisition of Mexican territory amounts to 834,000 square miles, and is appro-

STATE OF	CAT. SK	S. A	CAL	cite	е.					
									Slavery.	
										square miles.
Now !	Mexic	00			4.	\mathcal{L}	30		219,774	-
Utah	12				8.	2	×	ĸ.	187 923	
	Teb	14			ŧ			÷	645,918	
				N	K e	900	1 20	8	levery.	

amount of money that it throws into their li is not an answer to this statement to say hands at the expense of the South. I know are that Utah and New Mexico will remain free. It is not an answer to this statement to say sign was to give it to the whole country, and not to the South or North exclusively. The first places "in all Governments among all people, civilized and uncivilized, have been deemed objects worthy of the most ardent aspirations, and of the most tremendous struggles. It may be in accordance with human nature for one section to desire them all, but having obtained nearly all, it is certainly not reputa-ble to pour out nurmaring accessitions. With-out adding more upon this point. I beg the in-dulgence of the House while I call attention to

penny tax of ship-money. I propose us look and the other Shates would exceed a miles long or its two sides cutting deep rate from has been wielded in this nation.

First, of direct taxation. At the time of the formation of the Constitution a coeffect arease between the North and the South as to the very far from the fact as I will endeavor to learn made free by the Compromise of 1820. new line substituted nearly three hundred miles long or to two sides contains deep acts territors made free by the Compromise of 1820, and all by the help of Northern votes."

Sir, if complaints are to be made in the premto prefer them.
It may be proper in this connection to say a

word in relation to the Northwest Territory. We are often told by Southern gentlemen, that Virginia gave up this Territory for the exclusive use of the North. In reply to this, I ask gentlemen to recollect that Massachusetts, Connecticut, and New York, claimed the same Territory, and those States, together with Virginia, ceded their rights to this tract of country. It may be said, further, that even if Virginia had the best claim, her cession was a voluntary act of her own, and not a Northern aggression. But has the South been deprived of the use of this tract of country in conse-quence of the cession! Not at all. The sons the South have enjoyed it in common with those of the North. There are at this moment, I am confident, as many citizens from the South as from the North upon this Territory, in proportion to the population of each section of the Union.
I am now naturally brought to quote again

of, and make all needful rules and regulations respecting, the territory of the United States." Under this provision it is contended that we are authorized to make regulations concerning the public lands. How have we exercised this authority? Has any injustice been done to the Southern States in the action of the Government, or in the conduct of the North upon this matter? How does the cause stand? The

lands have been held, among other purposes, as a source of revenue to the Government. The receipts for public lands have been as

follows:		7					
Fre	e States.		Slove States.				
Ohio Indiana Illinois Michigan Iowa	\$20,853,694 21,870,255 20,491,177 11,704,607 3,402,878	57 17 76	Missouri Alabama Mississippi Louisiana Arkansas	\$13,674,258 17,722,124 13,353,247 4,405,389 4,071,121	74		
Wisconsin Total	6.243,321 884,565,934 54,521,035	84	Florida Total	1,294,893 \$54,521,035			

\$30,044,899 43 Showing that there have been received for the sale of public lands from the free States, \$30,044 899 43 more than from the slave States, up to the 30th of September, 1851. I obtain this information from a statement furnished me by the Commissioner of the General Land Office. Thus much for the revenue from the sales of public lands, and the men who have furnished that revenue. Sir, I shrink from nothing in this investigation; and I now ask the attention of the House to an abstract from a statement furnished by the Commissioner of the General Land Office, showing the donations, grants, and reservations of land to the

	Free Sta	tes.	Acres.	Slave State	is.	· Acres.
Illinois - 3,515,341 Mississippi - 3,895,468 Michigan - 6,310,317 Louisiana - 10,218,534 Lowa - 1,997,445 Arkansas - 6,438,357 Wisconsin - 3,318,476 Florida - 2,096,564 California - 500,000 Total - 30,412,850	Ohio	90	11,152,523	Missouri -		
Hinois - 3,515,341 Mississippi 3,895,468 Mischigan 6,310,317 Louisiana 10,218,534 Louisiana 10,218,534 Louisiana 6,218,534 Wisconsin 3,318,476 Florida 2,096,564 California 500,000 Total 30,412,850	Indiana -		3,566,667	Alabama	(m)	4,453,233
Lowa 1,997,445 Arkansas 6,438,357 Wisconsin 3,318,476 Florida 2,096,564 California 500,000 Total 30,412,850		-	3,515,341	Mississippi		
Wisconsin - 3,318,476 Florida - 2,096,564 California - 500,000 Total - 30,412,850	Michigan	14	6,310,317	Louisiana		10,218,534
California - 500,000 Total - 30,412,850			1,997,445	Arkansas	4	6,438,357
Total 30,412,850		- 90	3,318,476	Florida -	(4)	2,096,564
The same of the sa	California		500,000			
Total 30,360,729 30,360,729				Total		30,412,850
	Total -	-	30,350,729			30,360,729
						52,121

By which it appears that the slave States have received 52,121 acres more than the free States. The donation for the Illinois and Mobile Central Railroad is not included in this calculation, it being of a character of the Cumber land Road, for the benefit of several slaveholding and non-slaveholding States.

These donations, grants, and reservations, have been made to six slaveholding and six free States. If there is any propriety in making them, they should be made according to population. This proposition is, I think, apparent. If one State has 500,000 children to be taught in schools and colleges, and another has 1,000,000, lands should be given to each State, if given for educational purposes, in the same ratio. So, if they are given for any other purpose. I ask, then, the attention of gentlemen to the population of States to which lands have been given. It is as follows:

				Total -			2,869,283 ibers, of
lown .			192,214	Florida -			87,401
Wiscom	sm	40	305,191	Arkansas	-	-	209,639
Michiga	th_	7	397,654	Louisiana			511,974
llinois	10		851,470	Mississippi			606,555
ndiana	(4)	-4	988,416	Alabama			771,671
thio -			1,980,408	Missouri -			682 043
	Free	S	tates	Sheer	Su	ites	

1,700,000 in six free States and 2 800,000 the same number of slaveholding States.

The six slaveholding States have one-half a much population as the six free States, and have received, not one-half, but more of the

public domain. It, indeed, a citizen in a free State is equal to a citizen in a slaveholding State, then the land States of the South have little reason to complain. But what of the future? I ask a moment's attention to the donations of land, prepared in the United States Senate at the present session: Free States. Acres. Slave States. Acres.

Wisconsin lowa - Ohio -	1	P.53 Ct. 2	302,195	Missouri Arkansas Alabama Florida			
Illinois	4.	2	35,000	Louisiana			13,508,259
This is	: tl	ie	programn	ne of legi	sle	tie	23,361,699 on for the
igures, a	nd lou	r nd	on. Let emember : to talk o	gentlemer that even	N	sti	dy these hern men egislation

So much for donations, grants, and reserva-But I have not yet explained the whole connection of the Government with land matters. Our Government has been a land purchaser from the aborigines of the country. It is per-tinent to this discussion to make a brief exami-nation of the extinguishment of Indian titles. To whom have the benefits and advantages of

this Government accrued in the extinguishment of Indian titles? The number of acres of land purchased from the Indians since the esablishment of the Federal Government, according to a statement kindly furnished me by the Commissioner of Indian Affairs, amounts to 481,644,448 acres. The Indian title has been extinguished by pur-chase, to 293,889,091 acres of Southern territo-tory, and to 187,759,351 acres of Northern territory. The excess of Southern territory, to which the Indian title has been extinguished. Such is the vote given in the Journals of the I ask honorable members, who seem to excess of land in the South, thus disencum-

grudge even California, to look at this state- bered, would amount to \$132,657,182. Its ex- works repaired, the new works completed, or athy to death's door; but, changing drivers, ment, and then decide for themselves who have realized the benefit of foreign acquisitions under this Government. But I have not done.

Statement is precisely accurate; as in two or Much compalating the seven and three instances Indian tribes were located in what is now partly the slaveholding, and partly the non-slaveholding section of the Union. I think the statement is in two or the located in that two thirds of the cost of these fortifications are in the slaveholding. Union. I think the statement is, if anything, most favorable to our Southern friends.

But I have not time to say more relative to the purchase of lands from the Indians. Before I conclude, I shall allude to other expensions. ses immediately connected with this subject, and in consequence of which the whole Southern country was freed from the presence of hostile Indians.

GOVERNMENT EXPENDITURES NORTH AND SOUTH. But I must pass along. There are many matters of less importance, which illustrate the unfortunate character of this charge of aggression. Among the grants of power, we are authorized to coin money. Now, there are three establishments for this purpose at the South-one in North Carolina, one in Georgia, that Usah and New Mexico will remain free.
According to the provisions of their Territorial
tiovernment, they are to be admitted with slavers at adjacent States will have it so: for.

State of the North Caronic and one in Louisiana; and but one at the
North, in Philadelphia. It will be recollected,
that Congress has been petitioned, year after
year, for a branch at New York, and the petitioners have been denied their reasonable re-quest. The Southern establishments have been brought into existence by Northern votes; and if this may be called a Northern aggression, I may as well say that the business men of New York and New England would be very glad to be visited with a Southern aggression of a similar character. It cannot be said that the Colonic Stantan, upon the annexation of the Platte country. It is speech delivered in the United States Someth he uses the following language. By that not a superstant a part of the Missing Language in the Colonic and Colonic and

partment, she United States been as follow	, du			
GEN	ERA	L RACAPITUL	ATION.	
Charlotte, N. C.		No. of Pieces. 24,985,736 3,527,000 105,366 83,856	Value. \$52,689,878 10,122,600 324,454 351,592	00
Total .		28,701,958	\$63,488,524	43
The expens	e of	coinage at	Philadelphia	is

forty-two hundredths per cent.; at New Orleans one and eight hundredths per cent.; at Charlotte three and fifty-five hundredths per cent.; and at Dahlonega three and thirteen hundredths per cent.

It is impossible to comment, in detail, upon all the acts of Government in a single speech. Nor is it necessary for this defence; for I have Southern testimony of a very comprehensive character. I will read:
"In many instances of the highest importance and greatest moment, the policy of the United States has been in favor of the South,

and under the control of the South." "I remember to have heard Mr. Calhoun say, not many years before his death, that the South always had, and always would, control the Government when united. This is abun-

dantly shown in our past history.

"Since the formation of the Federal Government, the Southern States have given to the Union nine Presidents out of thirteen; and have had a very large proportion of all the Federal offices. Three-fourths of this time the South have been in power, and have had the control of the Government."-Extracts from Speech of Hon. B. F. Perry. House of Repre-

sentatives, South Carolina, December 11, 1850. But I do not ask honorable members to rely on general assertions concerning the more imto show the total expenditure, in each section, for internal improvements by the General Gov-ernment, from 1791 to 1837.

1835, and March 16, 1838.

By this data the expenditures have been : States Excess in the slave States

The sums expended in the District of Co-lumbia are included, amounting to about \$500,000; but I have excluded from the statement the expenditures for the improvement of the Ohio and Mississippi rivers, and for the Cumberland road—these thoroughfares lead-ing through both sections of the country. I am not able to give the amount expended from 1837 till the present time; but the figures will, I think, demonstrate that the impression has been very erroneous as to the sum expended been very erroneous as to the sums expended in each section of the Union for internal improvements.

As intimately connected with this subject. I have a statement, showing the total expendi-tures for light-houses from 1791 to 1837, as derived from the reports already referred to.
I have condensed that statement, and will make the following exhibit : Total amount expended for light-houses from

1791 to 1837 - - -\$5,203,083 05 2.511.265 39 In the slave States 2,691,817 66 The appropriations made for since 1837, are as follows:

In the free States and Territories In the slave States and Territories 794.262 Add these appropriations to the expenditures already stated, and we have this result:

Expenditures and appropriations in free States . Expenditures and appropriations

in slave States 3,486,979 Excess in slave States -

I have little more than time to state the facts, which I wish gentlemen of this House to con-sider, and I pass to another point which I think should not be overlooked. This nation, from its common Treasury, has made immense expenditures for the peculiar benefit of our South-ern brethren; to protect them from and relieve them from the Indian race. Who, sir, does not realize that the means to carry on the Indian wars, and to keep up commerce with the Indian tribes, in the South and Southwest, came from the common Treasury of the nation? Now, I ask gentlemen who say this Government has only oppressed them, to listen to the language of the distinguished individual of South Carolina, whom I have already quoted. What does he say? Hear him.

There are the Indian wars on the Southern frontier, for the protection of the Southern people, at a cost to the Federal Government near \$200,000,000. This is surely feeling the power and influence of the Union, not by its power and influence of the Union, not by its exactions and oppressions, but by its care, protection, and liberality. These Indian wars are not only waged for the protection of the South, but have resulted in the entire removal of the Indians from the Southern States, at a very heavy expense to the Federal Government."

And who is the honorable B. F. Perry! In January, 1851, the Washington Union, Thomas Ritchin, editor, hald the following leaves and the state of the sta Ritchie, editor, held the following language

"We have been taught to appreciate his character. He was formerly the editor of the Greenville Mountaineer, and displayed great talents in his arduous vocation.

"During the nullification storm of 1832-'33 "During the nullification storm of 1832-33 he was a Union man. He is now a prominent member of the bar, and a distinguished delegate in the House of Representatives of that State, (South Carolina.) Even the breath of suspicion has never tarnished his escutcheon. He is a man of high honor, firmness, and

Such is the testimony as to the character of the witness I have called to the stand. But let us look at the action of the Government a lit-tle further, under the provision of the Consti-tution to provide for the common defence. I find important information in a report of General J. G. Totten, Chief Engineer, on the subject of the national defences. From that report I obtain the following statement:

Fortifications upon the Coast and Northern Frontier. PREE STATES. Estimated Amount Cost of

lass		Fr	ontie	2,598,810 4,367,108	612,650 2,131,214 4,217,108	330,068 1,272,007 1,282,621
44	č	*	. ,	630,442	130,442 \$7,091,414	\$3,010,359
	+	H		SLAVE ST		
lass	A. B			1,673,328 9,241,358 8,300,580	1,452,528 8,955,861 3,772,386	1,050,283 1,238,688
	·			219.215.266	\$14,180,775	\$2,736,090

ment embraces the defences not only on the Atlantic and Pacific coasts, but upon the great

To give a more just view of this application of the funds of the nation for purposes of coast defence, I will make an exhibit of the extent of the American coast. I have made a state-ment from information kindly furnished me by Professor Bache and Major Stevens, of the Coast Survey Office. I ask attention to it.

The shore line of the United States of America, including bays, sounds, &c., is as follows:

Free States and	10	rrı	tori	tes.					DE!	ERECO, MARA
Maine New Hamp	-							-		1,355
New Hamp	shir	e					*			18
Massachuse	tts					6			-	887
Rhode Islan	vit.		-	100	191	100			-	230
Connecticut				-	4			6		236
New York										50
New Jersey						-				510
New Jersey California				-		-				1,110
Oregon -		-				-		2		1,170
Oregon - United States sh	ore	li	nec	ft	he	gru	at l	Lal	283	as follow
Lake Super	ior									855
Lake Michi	gan		-			-	8		76	1.100
Lake Super Lake Michi Lake Huror	1				-					420
Lake Erie		-		4	-		16.7			350
Lake Ontar	io			*	v		*			200
Total -										8,492
Slave States. Delaware								-	Sta	tute mil
Delaware	140		-	. 4			28			230
Maryland Virginia - North Caro			-			-				730
Virginia -		-	-	-	1	-			3	247
North Caro	lins					-	4	43	4	845
South Caro	lina	-		-			. 0		-	205
Georgia -			-							250
Florida -	-									1.943
Alahama	100	-				4			-	240
Mississippi	247			100		- 5	1		-	155
Louisiana										1.247
Texas -	100		- 4	12		- 15	15			

that the shore line of the slaveholding States is more than one thousand miles less than that of the free States and Territories; and yet they in the slaveholding States have received two thirds of the national expenditures for pur-

poses of coast defence.

There are many other matters upon which I might dwell. I have not noticed all the expenditures of Government, nor is it possible for me to do so on the present occasion. It is fair to state that in the construction of naval vessels, &c., the larger amount has been expended at the North; but with very good reasons. The cost of construction at the North has been much less. This is no aggression, but the exercise of a wise economy. Put this and whatever other items of a similar character that may appear upon the record down to the Northern account, and still I affirm that, taking into consideration the expenditures of every description, they are very far from furnishing our Southern friends any decent reason for complaint.

Before concluding, I must briefly allude to one other cause of uneasiness. It has been said that the people of the North make money out of the commerce of the country. This is put down among the list of grievances. But are the North to blame for that? The question is briefly answered by a writer in De Bow's Commercial Review, a work of high authority and standing at the South. Hear him:

The ships of the North come to our shores laden with rich stores from all quarters of the globe-silks and teas of China, coffee from Brazil, the manufactures of England, France, portant operations of Government. I have some additional facts and figures. I am able For almost every article of necessity and luxury we use from foreign countries, we are in-debted to Northern enterprise, to which we anernment, from 1791 to 1837.

These facts are taken from the reports of the Secretary of the Treasury of January 17th, the Secretary of the Treasury of January 17th, enterprise and energy to enter the field. Will any man of sense pretend to say that there is any action of the General Government to pre-In the slave States - . \$5,614,113 60 vent a merchant of Charleston, Savannah, or New Orleans, from fitting out ships for the whaling business, importing teas from Canton, or coffee from Brazil? Are the duties on foreign goods any higher in Charleston than in New York?"

Sir, the case is well put, and I have only to add that, for the "tribute" they pay, they re-ceive from the North a valuable consideration, in the services described in this extract. And if they do not think so, they have the same right enjoyed by the citizens of my own State, to become carriers for themselves and the world. to enter into both foreign and coastwise trade And the remark will apply with equal force to every branch of business known to civilization.

DOCTORS AND THEIR PRESCRIPTIONS

BY HENRY WARD BEECHER.

We have steadfastly adhered to the old school probably from our naturally conservative bias New-fangled notions we have always had our own opinion of. We have stuck therefore to the good old paths of medicine, and refused to remove a landmark—blister, lancet, pill, bolus, lotion, potion, all are yet objects of respectful reverence. We have grave moral doubts as to this insidious, mysterious, tasteless Homeopa-thy. It seems not unlikely to be part of a general tendency to effeminacy which is creeping in with wealth and refinement. There is a strong aroma of indolence about it. It requires no exertion, no self-denial. Taking medi-cine, once a manly and heroic achievement, has become a mere sugar-plum affair.

Once doctors sat down around a sick man

like a fleet of ships about Gibraltar. They bom-barded a disease, front and rear, with balls and boluses; they pierced it, or scarified it, or hung boluses; they pierced it, or scarified it, or hung upon its course with cataplasm and blister, at such a rate, that any man with half an eye could see that one or the other must give out speedily—the disease or the patient! But now our Homeopathic Chesterfield regards a disease as a good-natured intruder, that can be winked and bowed and smiled out. Diseases are mere callers, ready to stop at the door and leave their card, or to sit five minutes and be off—a very different set from the old, surly, obstinate ten-ants, who held our bones and organs upon indefinite leases. A sniff, a pellet, which it re-quires an eye of faith to see, a mere medical hint, as it were, is enough to do what once ounces, pounds, and quarts, could scarcely effect. This is jugglery, we fear, or worse. No man, on recovery, can look back with an applauding concovery, can look back with an applauding conscience upon his own sincere endeavors, as once he could, to sit up in bed, when from hair to heels you are but one prolonged nausea; with swimming eyes to descry your nurse approaching with lukewarm senna; to calculate with stomach-beaving arithmetic how many gulps will be required; and then, with every resource of your being at burning martyr-point, to thrust the unutterable abomination down, and with even fiercer fight to keep it down—who, as he fell back upon his newly beaten-up pillow, has not felt that no disease with one particle of self-respect would long stand in company with such hideous medicine! One is proud of his Anglo-Saxon capacity; of his sacrifices and sufferings for health; and when health returns, he feels that he has earned it, and paid, by pain feels that he has earned it, and paid, by pain and potion, every farthing which the violated laws of health exacted. To get well was evi-dence that a man was made of the sternest

But, bah! We are ashamed to think how But, bah! We are ashamed to think how these effeminate doctors, who carry a whole apothecary shop in a pocket-book no bigger than your hand, walk in, put three drops of something into two half tumblers of water, giving you a teaspoonful, utterly tasteless, hour by hour: or put upon your tongue three or four white specks of milk-sugar, and that he calls medicine! Our Anglo-Saxon forefathers would have scorned to get well upon such a dainty practice, and would die like men upon substantial medicine, rather than sneak back to life upon such effeminacy. upon such effeminacy.

To be sure, almost every relative that we

To be sure, almost every relative that we have, paternal, fraternal, seroral, but not uxorial, has yielded to the insidious temptation, and gone into these bye and forbidden paths. We feel like Abdiel, faithful found among the faithless: and we do not mean soon to desert the friends that have stood by us in so many chills and fevers, so many bilious fevers, and an analysis and children or and influences for chills and fevers, so many bilious fevers, and measles, and chickenpox, and influenzas, &c. We are daily exhorted to apostacy. Exam-ple and cyclopedias of advice are lavished upon our obduracy. Our friends are against us; our

our obduracy. Our friends are against us; our parishioners, not a few, are against us; books have been sent us. Oh, the cures that have been recounted! We are duly impressed from time to time with the fact that our departed neighbor would have been alive now, if he had taken The classes A, B, and C, embrace the old this child had gone down in the car of Allop-

could get the bottle corked up again, she was entirely cured. We are assured that croup is now nothing, if you only have the right med icine by you. Measles are right down good fun, and teething and convulsions medical diver-sions. Scarlet fever, that bloody horror of the nursery, the moment he sees Dr. Hanemann, "comes right down." Indeed, the old red dragon is crest-fallen, and goes about as different from the scarlet fever of Allopathy, as Red Jacket, civilized into drunkenness and into a ditch, was from the whilom savages who greeted a midnight village with a war-whoop, and found their way into it by the light of its blazing roofs!

If one dies under this practice, we are assured that "all men must die when their time comes, in spite of all medicine. And this seems rational. But if it had been Allopathy, they would have taken us by the button, shook their sad heads, sighed, and ejaculated, "strange!" as if no excuse could be given for a man who died in the pale of the old school. It was evidently suicide

Then, too, there is no harm done, even if there is no good, we are told. Pa and ma are afraid of strong medicine! But these darling little dainties, these pills for fairies, you may take any number of without danger. Indeed, their pow er is inversely as their number. Three are better than four, two better than three, one better than two, and none at all better than-

but we will not say that.

But we have observed how much more medicine is taken by many of our kind friends of this school than by us. To be sure, a stout blue pill is a mountain by the side of their Homeopathic dust. But then we only take such once a year. Now, medicine so harmless as those dear little phials contain is a very tempt-

Life with some nervous people becomes an in teresting game. Their body is a forest, pains are the wild beasts, and pellets the means of hunting them, and the patient lies in wait for a pain with as much zeal as a hunter among the reeds for the descent of a flock of ducks. and she have got something that will do the business for them.

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AM still engaged in the prosecution of claims against the Government. Such of the soldiers of the Mexican war or their heirs, as have flied claims to bounty land, and had them suspended or rejected, or who have not applied, will dwell to open a correspondence with me, as I can obtain their land in a most every instance. There are about 15,00 duel claims on file in the Pension Office, nearly every one of which I can have allowed if authorized to act for the claimant. "A word to the wise is sufficient."

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Sept 25. A. M. GANGEWER, Washington, D. C.

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AZA AR NOLD, Pat at Agent.

Washington, D. C., 1st month 29th, 1852—6m

A. Aawoud refers by permission to his Excellency P.

A. ARNOLD refers by permission to his Excellency P.

AGENCY FOR CLAIMS, REVOLUTIONARY PENSIONS, BOUNTY LANDS, &c.

THE subscriber having been engaged for near ten years past, in prosecuting claims before Congres and the several Departments of Givernment, tor Pensions, Bounty Lands, arrears of military pay, commutation and extra pay, &c., has collected and obtained access to a vast amount of old records and documents, furnishing evidence of service in the Commissary and Quartermaster Departments, of persons who served as explication and the service in the conductors, blackwaiths carpenters, uncheckwise, bout-builders, and artificers of all kinds; he is prepared to aid promptly, at his own risk and expense, all persons who have Claims arainst the Government for services in the Revolutionary War. Either original claims, which have naver been presented for want of evidence, or, having been presented, are now rejected or suspended—or claims for increase of pension where only a part of what was justly due has been allowed. Heirs are in all cases entitled to all that was due the soldier or his widow at their decease, whether application has been made or not. Also, olaims for service in the war of 1812, Mexican War, and any of the Indian wars since 1790. He will attend personally to the investigation and prosecution of claims as above stated, or before any bourd which may be constituted for the adjustment of French spollation and other claims against the General Government.

lovernment.

Letters of inquiry or application should be addressed will S G WADE, post paid) to

Jan. 29 Washington City, D. C. OFFICE FOR PATENTS, WASHINGTON, D. C.

OFFICE FOR PATENTS, WASHINGTON, B. C. Z. C. ROBBINS, Solicitor of Patents, will prepare the necessary Drawings and Papers for applicants for patents and transact all other business in the line of his profession at the Patent Office. He can be consulted on all questions relating to the patent laws and decisions in the United States or Europe. He will procure re hearings on rejected applications for patents, prepare new papers, and robtain patents in all cases where there is any novelty. Persons at a distance, desirous of having examinations made at the Patent Office, prior to making application for a patent, may forward (post paid, enclosing a fee of five dollars) as clear statement of their case, when immediate attention will be given to it, and all the information that could be obtained by a visit of the applicant in person, relating to the novelty of their investion, and the requisite steps to be taken to obtain a patent therefor, (should it prove to be new,) will be promptly forwarded to them by mail

All letters on business must be post paid, and enclose a suitable fee where a written opinion is required.

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He has the home of referring, by permission ro. Hon. H. Klleworth and Hon. Edmund Burke, late Commissioners of Patents, and to those for whom he has transacted business during the past seven years.

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unny inferior remedies, thrist upon the c. mmunity, have
falled at d been discarded, this has gaines friends by every
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While it is a fraud on the public to pretend that any one
medicine will infallibly cure, still there is abundant proof
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Jule 12—1yi

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THE Summer Term in this Institution will commence on Tuesday, May 4th. The Trustees are happy to announce to the public, that in consequence of the liberal conations of the friends of the Institution, they are enabled to appropriate five hundred dollars to the liberase of their Chemical and Philosophical apparatus. The Academy, therefore, ofters every facility for the study of the natural sciences. A large wing has also been added to the main building, furnishing several additional sceeping apartments and recitation rooms. The whole building is well ventilated, and is now lighted with gas, and warmed with two large Fornaces.

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D. A. HOLEROOK.

Hamilton College, April 4, 1849.

Hamilton College, April 4, 1849.

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WILLIAM H. BIOWELL, WILLIAM H. BOWELL, WILLIAM H. GROSHY, CHARLES S. STETT, April 4, 1850.

WILLIAM H. BIOWELL.
WILLIAM H. GROSSY,
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April 11, 1851.

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April 8.

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PHILIPSBURG WATER CURE ESTABLISH-MENT.

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March 18.

FARM NEAR WASHINGTON FOR SALE.

THE subscriber offers for sale his Farm, situated about five miles from Washington, in Frince George's county, Maryland. It contains 178 it 2 acres, above 20 of which is a fine ailurnal meadow, producing at present a ton and a half of hay to the scere, but which under improved cuitivation would produce at least two tons. Hay seels in the Washington market at from \$15 to \$20 per ton. About four acres of the place is a march overed with several feet in thickness of black earth, the result of decayed vegetation, which properly composted, is a source from which the upland may be enriched at a reasonable cost. About 60 acres of woodland—growth principally oak and chestnut. The land, except the meadow, is undulating, and has many pretty sites for building. There are many springs of excellent water as the place, and it is noted for its beaithfulness. The soil of the greater part is a sandy loam, underlaid by clay—in some places, clay predominating. About 75 acres could be divided into small gardening farms, giving nearly an equal quantity of wood and arable land to each. There is an orchard of the peach trees and 60 apple trees on the place, all bearing; also, about 200 apple trees, ready for grafting. It is well fenced. The building are—a log house of four rooms, with a frams addition of three rooms, a meat house of sun dried brick, a log-kitchen separate from the dwelling, acron house stable, extring house. &c. There is a stream of water running through the place, with sufficient water and fall for a small mill. Price—\$40 per acre. Terms—one third eash; a long credit for the residue if decired. Address.

Oct. 23. MARTIN BUELL, Washington, D. C. FARM NEAR WASHINGTON FOR SALE.

of Main street, and opposite or described, Hon. Joel Parker, References.—Hon. Simon Greenlesf, Hon. Joel Parker, Cambridge, Mass.; Hon. Charles Sumner, (U. S. Senator,) John W. Sallivan, Esq., George P. Sanger, Esq., Lyn at Mason, Esq., Boston, mass.; Hon. Timothy Walker, Prof. Mason, Esq., Boston, mass.; Hon. Timothy Walker, Prof. R. D. Mussey, M. D., and Messra. Hartwell & Hall, Chellington, March 25.

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References.—Rt. Rev. A. Potter, D. D., L. I. D., Rev. J. Parker, D. D., Philadelphis; Hon. W. C. Preskon, Golumbia, South Carolina; Rev. J. M. Waliwright, W. E. Curtis, Eq., New York; Rev. A. Lord, D. D., Cincinnati, Ohio, Feb. 19.

PEMPERANCE HOUSE. JENES & PARKS, No. 229 Washington street, Boston. U. W. JENES. March 91-197

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